

BRANCHES OF TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution of Tennessee, the powers of Tennessee State Government are divided into three distinct or separate, but equal, branches or "departments": the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. (Likewise, under the Constitution of the United States, federal government is divided into the same three branches.) None of the powers properly belonging to one branch can be exercised by any person in either of the other two branches -- "separation of powers".

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

"The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor," according to Article III of the Constitution of Tennessee. The Governor is the highest state official. He heads the executive branch of the state government, and in this capacity as chief executive he is generally held accountable for overall administration during his term of office. He must see that the laws are enforced, that the taxes are collected, that public money is wisely spent.

He is the recognized leader of all the citizens in the State, and in addition, is the state leader of his political party. As such, the Governor has a strong voice in shaping the policies of the national party of which he is a member. The Governor is the spokesman for all the people of Tennessee in national matters and their representative where a single voice is needed in matters of concern outside the boundaries of the State.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the "Army and Navy of this state" and of the Tennessee National Guard. The Governor has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

The Governor is elected by the people of the state, specifically by the electors of the members of the General Assembly. He must be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of Tennessee seven years preceding his election. The Governor's term is four years, and he holds office until a successor is elected and qualified. Tennessee governors can now serve for additional four-year terms but are limited to no more than two consecutive terms. The succession provision was added to the Constitution in 1978 while the governor's term was increased from two to four years in 1953. The Governor is paid a salary of \$85,000 and is furnished an official residence and expenses for its operation.

While the General Assembly has the sole power to pass bills, the Governor must receive every bill before it can become law. He then has the right to approve a bill by signing it into law; he can refuse to sign a bill, returning it with his objections in writing to the house in which the bill originated (that is, he can veto the bill); or he can fail to return a bill with his objections during the ten-day period he has to consider a bill after it is presented to him and the bill will become law without his signature. Every joint resolution, except those dealing with adjournment of the General Assembly and those proposing specific amendments to the Constitution (such as the tax relief for the elderly, low-income homeowner proposal which was approved by the electorate in November of 1982) must likewise be presented to the Governor for his consideration.

He has veto powers on joint resolutions as well as on bills. In addition, the Governor may reduce or disapprove sums of money appropriated in bills, while approving other portions of such bills. The portions approved become law, while the portions reduced or disapproved are void to the extent reduced or disapproved unless both houses of the General Assembly "override" such "item vetoes" by re-passing the bill or specific item, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. A majority of the members to which each body is entitled is required to override veto (50 of the 99 members of the House and 17 of the 33 members of the Senate).

The Governor also has the right to call a special session of the legislature and to appoint judges and chancellors to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation.

To assist him in the operation of the government, the Governor appoints commissioners to head the various departments. These commissioners, plus some of the highest ranking members of the Governor's own staff, constitute the "Governor's Cabinet." Commissioners do not receive legislative confirmation. They report directly to him or to him through one of his staff members. While the commissioners are located in offices generally near Capitol Hill, the Governor and his staff are located on the ground and first floors of the Capitol.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor during the first 18 months of the term, the person succeeding to the office vacated holds office until a successor is elected for the remainder of the original term at the next election for members of the General Assembly. If a vacancy occurs in the office after the first 18 months of the term, the successor holds office until the expiration of the original term.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor due to removal, death, or resignation, the order of succession to the office is Speaker of the Senate (who serves statutorily as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Tennessee), Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, then the Treasurer.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Constitution provides that the judicial power of the State is to be vested "in one Supreme Court, and in such Circuit, Chancery and other inferior Courts as the Legislature shall from time to time, ordain and establish." The function of the judicial branch of government is to "interpret" the laws. The judicial structure of the State consists of the courts with purely local jurisdiction, such as courts of general sessions and municipal courts; regional or district courts of original jurisdiction empowered to adjudicate civil and criminal cases and cases in equity, such as circuit courts and chancery courts; and appellate courts, including the court of appeals for civil cases, the court of criminal appeals, and the State's highest tribunal, the Supreme Court, which hears both civil and criminal cases. The Constitution also provides for an Attorney-General and Reporter for the State in the judicial department and a district attorney for each circuit for which a judge having criminal jurisdiction is provided by law.

TENNESSEE COURT SYSTEM

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, of whom not more than two shall reside in any one of the three grand divisions of the state. The justices are elected in statewide retention elections for terms of eight years. The justices designate one of their members to preside as Chief Justice for a term of four years. The Supreme Court is required to meet in Knoxville, Nashville, and Jackson.

Every justice of the Supreme Court shall be at least 35 years of age and shall have been a resident of this State for at least five years before his or her election. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to review all cases appealed from lower courts. Such appeals do not have to be granted, except for direct appeals of capital punishment cases. Supreme Court decisions are intended to resolve controversies arising out of questions of Tennessee law and serve as guidelines for future cases in lower courts. (In addition to the qualifications listed above for Supreme Court justices, there are additional qualifications of United States citizenship, Tennessee citizenship, and a license to practice law in this State.)

The following are currently members of the Supreme Court:

Frank F. Drowota, Chief Justice
E. Riley Anderson, Associate Justice
Adolpho A. Birch, Jr. Associate Justice
Janice Holder, Associate Justice
William M. Barker, Associate Justice
Cornelia A. Clark, Administrative Director; 741-2687.

The Lower Courts

Judges of circuit, chancery, and other lower courts are elected by the voters of the district or circuit involved. Such judges must be at least 30 years of age, shall have been a resident of the State for 5 years before his or her election, and shall have been a resident of the circuit or district one year. Terms of office are eight years. Chancery Courts are the traditional equity courts in Tennessee. Circuit Courts have jurisdiction to hear law cases and are not limited by a maximum monetary jurisdiction; circuit courts also have appellate jurisdiction over most minor courts. Criminal Courts have jurisdiction over cases involving persons charged with commission of a crime; they have appellate jurisdiction for misdemeanor appeals from lower courts. The next level includes courts of limited or special jurisdiction, such as Probate Courts, Juvenile Courts, and General Sessions Courts. The lowest level courts in Tennessee are Municipal Courts, which primarily handle municipal ordinance violations.

There are two intermediate appellate courts established by law -- the Court of Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals. The Court of Appeals hears appeals only in civil cases from the lower courts. The Court of Criminal Appeals can hear most felony and misdemeanor appeals from general trial courts, as well as post-conviction petitions. The Court of Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals each have 12 judges. These judges shall be not less than 30 years of age, shall have been a citizen and resident of the State for at least five years prior to appointment or election, and shall be licensed to practice law in Tennessee.

Attorney General

The Attorney General is the State's chief legal officer. The Supreme Court appoints the Attorney General for the State of Tennessee for an eight-year term.

The Attorney General is probably best known for representing officers and agencies of State Government in all civil litigation in state and federal courts. The Office of Attorney General also prosecutes all criminal cases in the appellate courts and has original prosecution rights in the areas of securities and state contract frauds. The Office also institutes civil actions for antitrust violations and consumer fraud. Besides courtroom duties, the Attorney General provides legal advice to state officers and members of the General Assembly. Opinions on interpretation or constitutionality of statutes are rendered to state and local officials on request.

The present Attorney General is Paul G. Summers, who was sworn in January 8, 1999.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PHONE NUMBERS

Paul G. Summers, Attorney General	741-6474
Andy Bennett, Chief Deputy Attorney General	741-3492
Mike Moore, Solicitor General	741-3226
Lucy Haynes, Associate Chief Deputy	532-2580
Leigh Ann A. Jones, Chief of Staff	741-2162

DEPUTIES OF DIVISIONS

Gina Barham, Financial	741-2250
Cynthia Kinser, Bankruptcy	741-6422
Kevin Steiling, Civil Litigation Division	741-2370
Larry Teague, Real Property & Transportation Division	741-3493
Dennis Garvey, Antitrust	741-3613
Jim Creecy, Chief Special Counsel	741-4060
Kimberly Dean, Civil Rights & Claims	741-2091
Steve Hart, Special Counsel	741-3505
David Himmelreich, Enforcement	741-4087
Larry Lewis, Tax	741-2968
Amy Tarkington, Criminal Justice	741-2216
Dianne Dycus, General Civil Division	741-6420
Barry Turner, Environmental	532-2586
Linda A. Ross, Health Care Division	741-1771
Russell T. Perkins, Consumer Protection and Advocacy	741-1376
Vincent Williams, Special Deputy for Litigation	741-8723

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative authority of the State of Tennessee is vested in the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both dependent on the people (that is, popularly elected). The name of the legislative authority may vary from state to state, but usually it is called the Legislature or the General Assembly. The official title in our state is the "General Assembly of the State of Tennessee," but it is entirely proper to refer to the "Legislature."

In general, the functions of the Legislature are to enact, amend, and repeal the laws of Tennessee. Some of the specific powers granted to the General Assembly by the State Constitution include: the appropriation of all money to be paid out of the State treasury, the levy and collection of taxes, and the right to authorize counties and incorporated towns to levy taxes.

The Senate is sometimes referred to as the "Upper House" while the House is referred to as the "Lower House". Each house is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members. A quorum of two-thirds of all the members to which a house is entitled is required to transact any business; a smaller number can only adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members. Each house determines the rules of proceedings of its body, punishes its members for disorderly behavior and can expel a member.

Members are, except for treason, felonies, or breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly and in going to and from session. Members shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other (gained by concurrence in a joint resolution).

The number of Representatives shall be 99 and shall be apportioned by the General Assembly among the several counties or districts as provided by law, within certain guidelines handed down by the courts since the Baker vs. Carr decision in 1965.¹ Each district shall be represented by a qualified voter of that district.

No person may be a Representative unless he is a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, a citizen of Tennessee for at least three years, and a resident in the county he represents one year immediately preceding the election. The term of office of State Representatives is two years; and Representatives hold office for two years from the date of the general election, except the Speaker who holds office beyond the general election and until his successor is chosen even if he does not run for re-election or is defeated in the primary or general election.

Many of Tennessee's 95 counties have one or more direct representatives but smaller counties are combined into multi-county districts.

The House of Representatives shares the powers and duties of the General Assembly with the Senate, except that the House has the sole power to originate impeachment proceedings, which are prosecuted before the Senate.

The number of Senators shall not exceed one-third the number of Representatives and has remained at 33 by law since 1883 when the number of Representatives was increased to 99. Senators, too, are apportioned by the General Assembly among the several counties or districts substantially according to population.² Each district in the Senate shall be represented by a qualified voter of that district and, by law, each Senator must have been a qualified voter of his district for one year immediately before he seeks election

¹ Kopald v. Carr (1972), White v. Crowell (1977), Sullivan v. Crowell (1978), Lockert v. Crowell (1983), and Lincoln Co. v. Crowell (1985) (TCA 3-1-103).

² Williams v. Carr (1966), Kopald v. Carr (1972), White v. Crowell (1977), Lockert v. Crowell (1983), Lockert v. Crowell (1987). (TCA 3-1-102).

therefrom. Also, no person may be a Senator unless he is a citizen of the United States, at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of Tennessee for at least three years.

The term of office of State Senator is four years, with those from districts designated by even numbers running in one general election and those from odd-numbered districts running in the next general election. This process is generally referred to as "staggered terms." Senators represent one or more counties, or in the case of the four urban counties, represent a senatorial district within the county.

The Senate shares the powers and duties of the General Assembly with the House of Representatives, except that the Senate has the power to try impeachment proceedings initiated in the House. The Speaker is elected in a manner similar to that described above for the Speaker of the House.

When the seat of any member of the House or Senate becomes vacant and less than twelve months remain prior to the next general election for legislators, a successor is elected by the legislative body of the replaced legislator's county of residence at the time of his or her election. The term of any Senator or Representative so elected expires at the next general election for legislators. When twelve months or more remain prior to the next general election for legislators, a successor is elected by the qualified voters of the district of the replaced legislator. An interim successor can be appointed by the replaced legislator's county legislative body until such time as the election is held to elect a successor.

The General Assembly convenes on the second Tuesday in January of each odd-numbered year for an organizational session of not more than 15 calendar days, during which time no legislation may be enacted to re-convene no later than the Tuesday following the organizational session adjournment to commence its regular session. The General Assembly may then recess or adjourn from time to time as it shall determine. Members may receive their expense and travel allowances for not more than 90 legislative days of a regular session, nor for more than 30 legislative days of a special, or called, session.

The Governor or the General Assembly, by proper petition, can call the General Assembly into extraordinary session at any intervening time. Special sessions called by the Governor were held on Education in 1984, Corrections in 1985, Education and Finance in 1992, Tennessee's Bicentennial in 1996 and two different sessions on Taxation in 1999.

When the Legislature initially convenes, the first order of business is the swearing in of the members-elect. The two bodies meet in their respective chambers and the members take an oath of office swearing to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Tennessee and to perform their official duties impartially without favor or prejudice and to always protect the rights of the people.

The membership of each body then elects a presiding officer or speaker.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the entire membership of the House. However, the majority party's nominee for the speakership is usually elected. The minority party sometimes nominates candidates for the post of Speaker, especially if the membership of the House is fairly equally divided between the two major political parties.

The Speaker of the Senate is elected by the members of the Senate for a two-year term (the lifetime of a General Assembly); and he, too, holds office beyond the general election and until his successor is chosen even if he does not run for re-election or is defeated in the primary or general election. The Speaker of the Senate does not have to be a member of that body. The Speaker of the Senate is, by statute, the Lieutenant Governor of the State and first in succession to the Governor, should a vacancy occur. (Tennessee is the only state with this means of choosing its Lieutenant Governor.)

The Officers of the bodies are then chosen. In the House, the Speaker appoints a Chief Clerk, an Assistant Chief Clerk, a Chief Engrossing Clerk, and a Chief Sergeant-At-Arms. In the Senate, all officers are appointed by the Speaker.

Each body then adopts its rules of procedure and the speakers appoint certain standing committees to give initial consideration to proposed legislation and report recommendations to the full body for action.

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP

House Leadership

Speaker
Speaker Pro Tempore

Jimmy Naifeh
Lois DeBerry

Democratic

Majority Leader
Assistant Majority Leader
Majority Floor Leader
Majority Whip
Democratic Caucus Chairman
Democratic Caucus Vice Chairman
Democratic Caucus Secretary
Democratic Caucus Treasurer

Kim McMillan
Mark Maddox
Rob Briley
Katherine Bowers
Randy Rinks
Joe Armstrong
Larry Turner
Tim Garrett

Republican

Republican Leader
Assistant Republican Leader
Republican Floor Leader
Minority Whip
Republican Caucus Chair
Republican Caucus Vice Chairman
Republican Caucus Secretary
Republican Caucus Treasurer
Regional Asst. Min. Floor Leaders

Tre Hargett
H. E. Bittle
Jamie Hagood
Richard Montgomery
Charles Sargent
Joe McCord
Steve Buttry
Paul Stanley
David Hawk (East)
Joey Hensley (Middle)
Jimmy Eldridge (West)

Senate Leadership

Speaker
Speaker Pro Tempore

Lt. Gov. John Wilder
Jo Ann Graves

Democrat

Democratic Leader
Democratic Caucus Chairman
Democratic Caucus Vice Chairman
Dem. Caucus Secretary/Treasurer

Ward Crutchfield
Joe Haynes
Larry Trail
Don McLeary

Democratic Whip
Don McLeary

Republican

Republican Leader
Assistant Republican Leader
Republican Caucus Chairman
Republican Caucus Vice Chairman
Republican Caucus Treasurer
Republican Caucus Secretary
Republican Floor Leader
Asst. Republican Floor Leaders

Ben Atchley
David Fowler
Ron Ramsey
Rusty Crowe
Jeff Miller
Mark Norris
Randy McNally
Mae Beavers, Jim Bryson, Bill Ketron
and Steve Southerland
Mike Williams
Steve Southerland

Republican Whip
Tim Burchett

Parliamentarian
Chaplain

ALPHABETICAL MEMBER LISTING -2003

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES – 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Initial</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Party</u>
Armstrong	Joseph	E.	15	D
Baird	William		36	R
Bittle, Jr.	Harley	Earnest	14	R
Black	Diane		45	R
Bone	Stratton		46	D
Borchert	Willie Butch		75	D
Bowers	Kathryn	I.	87	D
Briley	Rob		52	D
Brooks	Harry		19	R
Brooks	Henri	E.	92	D
Brown	Tommie	F.	28	D
Buck	Frank		40	D
Bunch	Dewayne		24	R
Buttry	Steven		18	R
Casada	Glen		63	R
Chumney	Carol		89	D
Clem	J.	Christopher	27	R
Cobb	Curt		62	D
Cochran	Jerome		4	R
Coleman	Kent		49	D
Cooper	Barbara		86	D
Crider	Chris		79	R
Curtiss	Charles		43	D
Davidson	Eugene	E.	66	D
Davis	David		6	R
DeBerry, Jr.	John	J.	90	D
DeBerry	Lois	M.	91	D
DuBois	J.	Tom	64	R
Dunn	Bill		16	R
Eldridge	Jimmy	A.	73	R
Ferguson	Dennis	J.	32	D
Fitzhugh	Craig		82	D
Fowlkes	Joe	F.	65	D
Fraleigh	George		39	D
Garrett	Tim		50	D
Godsey	Steve		1	R
Gresham	Dolores		94	R
Hackworth	Jim		33	D
Hagood	Jamie		17	R
Hargett	Tre		97	R
Hargrove	Jere	L.	42	D
Harmon	Bill	W.	37	D
Harrison	Michael		9	R
Harwell	Beth	H.	56	R
Hawk	David		5	R
Head	James	Thomas	68	D
Hensley	Joey		70	R
Hood	John		48	D
Johnson	Phillip		78	R

Johnson	Russell		21	R
Jones	Sherry		59	D
Jones, Jr.	Ulysses		98	D
Kent	Joe		83	R
Kernell	Michael	L.	93	D
Langster	Edith		54	D
Litz	John		10	D
Lynn	Susan	M.	57	R
Matheny	Judd		47	R
Maddox	Mark		76	D
McCord	Joe		8	R
McDaniel	Steve		72	R
McDonald	Michael	Ray	44	D
McKee	Robert	S.	23	R
McMillan	Kim		67	D
Miller	Larry	J.	88	D
Montgomery	Richard		12	R
Mumpower	Jason		3	R
Naifeh	James	O.	81	D
Newton	J.	Chris	22	R
Odum	Gary		55	D
Overbey	Doug		20	R
Patton	Robert	D.	7	R
Pinion	Phillip	E.	77	D
Pleasant	W.	C.	99	R
Pruitt	Mary	J.	58	D
Rinks	Randy		71	D
Roach	Dennis	E.	35	R
Rowland	Donna		34	R
Sargent	Charles	Michael	61	R
Sharp	Jack		30	R
Shaw	Johnny	W.	80	D
Shepard	David		69	D
Sontany	Janis	Baird	53	D
Stanley	Paul		96	R
Tidwell	John	C.	74	D
Tindell	Harry	J.	13	D
Todd	Curry		95	R
Towns, Jr.	Joe		84	D
Turner	Brenda	K.	29	D
Turner	Larry		85	D
Turner	Michael	L.	51	D
Vaughn	Nathan		2	D
Vincent	James	E.	31	R
Walker	Raymond		25	R
West, Jr.	Ben		60	D
Windle	John	Mark	41	D
Winningham	Leslie		38	D
Wood	Bobby	G.	26	R
Yokley	Eddie		11	D

MEMBER LISTING BY DISTRICTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES – 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<u>District</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Party</u>
1	Godsey	Steve		R
2	Vaughn	Nathan		D
3	Mumpower	Jason		R
4	Cochran	Jerome		R
5	Hawk	David		R
6	Davis	David		R
7	Patton	Robert		R
8	McCord	Joe		R
9	Harrison	Mike		R
10	Litz	John		D
11	Yokley	Eddie		D
12	Montgomery	Richard		R
13	Tindell	Harry	J.	D
14	Bittle, Jr.	Harley	Earnest	R
15	Armstrong	Joseph	E.	D
16	Dunn	Bill		R
17	Hagood	Jamie		R
18	Buttry	Steven		R
19	Brooks	Harry		R
20	Overbey	Doug		R
21	Johnson	Russell		R
22	Newton	J.	Chris	R
23	McKee	Robert	S.	R
24	Bunch	Dewayne		R
25	Walker	Raymond		R
26	Wood	Bobby	G.	R
27	Clem	J.	Christopher	R
28	Brown	Tommie	F.	D
29	Turner	Brenda	K.	D
30	Sharp	Jack		R
31	Vincent	James	E.	R
32	Ferguson	Dennis	J.	D
33	Hackworth	Jim		D
34	Rowland	Donna		R
35	Roach	Dennis		R
36	Baird	William		R
37	Harmon	Bill	W.	D
38	Winningham	Leslie		D
39	Fraleigh	George		D
40	Buck	Frank		D
41	Windle	John	Mark	D
42	Hargrove	Jere	L.	D
43	Curtiss	Charles		D
44	McDonald	Michael	Ray	D
45	Black	Diane		R
46	Bone	Stratton		D
47	Matheny	Judd		R
48	Hood	John		D
49	Coleman	Kent		D

50	Garrett	Tim		D
51	Turner	Michael	L.	D
52	Briley	Rob		D
53	Sontany	Janis	Baird	D
54	Langster	Edith		D
55	Odom	Gary		D
56	Harwell	Beth	H.	R
57	Lynn	Susan	M.	R
58	Pruitt	Mary	J.	D
59	Jones	Sherry		D
60	West, Jr.	Ben		D
61	Sargent	Charles		R
62	Cobb	Curt		D
63	Casada	Glen		R
64	DuBois	J.	Tom	R
65	Fowlkes	Joe	F.	D
66	Davidson	Eugene	E.	D
67	McMillan	Kim		D
68	Head	James	Thomas	D
69	Shepard	David		D
70	Hensley	Joey		R
71	Rinks	Randy		D
72	McDaniel	Steve		R
73	Eldridge	Jimmy	A.	R
74	Tidwell	John	C.	D
75	Borchert	Willie Butch		D
76	Maddox	Mark		D
77	Pinion	Phillip	E.	D
78	Johnson	Phillip		R
79	Crider	Chris		R
80	Shaw	Johnny	W.	D
81	Naifeh	James	O.	D
82	Fitzhugh	Craig		D
83	Kent	Joe		R
84	Towns, Jr.	Joe		D
85	Turner	Larry		D
86	Cooper	Barbara		D
87	Bowers	Kathryn	I.	D
88	Miller	Larry	J.	D
89	Chumney	Carol		D
90	DeBerry, Jr.	John		D
91	DeBerry	Lois	M.	D
92	Brooks	Henri	E.	D
93	Kernell	Michael	L.	D
94	Gresham	Dolores		R
95	Todd	Curry		R
96	Stanley	Paul		R
97	Hargett	Tre		R
98	Jones, Jr.	Ulysses		D
99	Pleasant	W.	C.	R

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY FRESHMEN 2003



Rep. Willie Butch Borchert
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 75—Representing
 Henry, Benton, and Stewart
 Counties



Rep. Harry Brooks
Party Affiliation: Republican
District 19—Representing part
 of Knox County



Rep. Curt Cobb
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 62—Representing
 Bedford and parts of Lincoln
 and Rutherford Counties



Rep. Jerome Cochran
Party Affiliation:
 Republican
District 4—Representing
 Carter County



Rep. Kent Coleman
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 49—Representing
 part of Rutherford County



Rep. Chris Crider
Party Affiliation:
 Republican
District 79—Representing
 Gibson and part of Carroll
 Counties



Rep. Tom DuBois
Party Affiliation:
 Republican
District 64—Representing
 part of Maury County



Rep. Jimmy A. Eldridge
Party Affiliation:
 Republican
District 73—Representing
 part of Madison County



Rep. Dolores Gresham
Party Affiliation:
 Republican
District 94—Representing
 Fayette and parts of Hardeman
 and Tipton Counties

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY FRESHMEN 2003



Rep. Jim Hackworth
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 33—Representing
part of Anderson County



Rep. Bill W. Harmon
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 37—Representing
Marion, Sequatchie, Grundy, and
Van Buren Counties



Rep. Michael Harrison
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 9—Representing
Hancock and part of Hawkins
Counties



Rep. David Hawk
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 5—Representing
Unicoi and part of Greene
Counties



Rep. Joey Hensley
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 70—Representing
Lawrence, Lewis and part of
Wayne Counties



Rep. Phillip Johnson
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 78—Representing
Cheatham and parts of
Montgomery and Williamson
Counties



Rep. John Litz
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 10—Representing
Hamblen County



Rep. Susan Lynn
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 57—Representing
parts of Sumner and Wilson
Counties



Rep. Judd Matheny
Party Affiliation:
Republican
District 47—Representing
Coffee and part of Warren
Counties

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY FRESHMEN 2003



Rep. Janis Baird Sontany
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 53—Representing
part of Davidson County

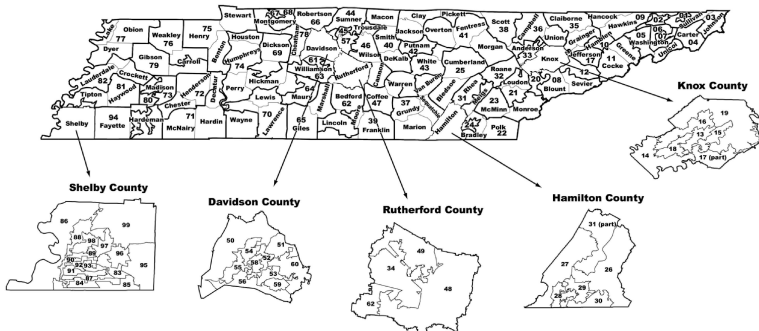


Rep. Nathan Vaughn
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 2—Representing part
of Sullivan County



Rep. Eddie Yokley
Party Affiliation: Democrat
District 11—Representing
Cocke and part of Greene
Counties

Tennessee House of Representatives District Map



Tennessee State Senate District Map

